## **REMARKS**

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow. Claims 1, 6, 14, 17, 18, and 20 are amended. Claims 1-22 are now pending in this application.

### § 112 Rejections

Claims 8, 13, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because the use of the term "cell" is alleged to be unclear. This rejection is traversed because the term "cell" is clear and definite.

The rejection states that the term "cell" is defined as an "enclosed cavity." (Paragraph 3 of the Office Action.) It is respectfully submitted that the term "cell" is not limited to this definition but is broad enough to encompass merely partitioned spaces. Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language has several definitions for "cell" including, for example, "any of various small compartments or bounded areas forming part of a whole." (See Appendix.) For further clarification, Webster's further defines a "compartment" to include "a...space marked or partitioned off." (See Appendix.) Thus, one with ordinary skill in the art would understand the term "cell" to include "a small space marked off as part of a whole." This is particularly true in light of the specification because the disclosure talks of cushion cells 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, which can make up the primary chamber cell group, according to one embodiment of the present invention. (See paragraphs 0024-0030 of the specification.) These cushion cells are essentially spaces marked off by one or more connected portions 13-17 and 40-44 which make up the primary chamber. Because the term "cell" is not limited to just an "enclosed cavity" and one with ordinary skill in the art would understand the meaning of a "cell," the term is not indefinite. Thus, claims 8, 13, 19, and 20 are not indefinite for this reason.

Claim 20 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because the terms "body side panel" and "cabin side panel" were inadvertently switch around in the claim. Claim 20 has been amended to address this oversight.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on 35 U.S.C. 112 is respectfully requested.

## Specification

The specification was objected to because of the use of the term "cell." This objection is traversed for the same reasons as provided above for the 112 rejection. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection are respectfully requested.

### Rejection based on Staub

Claims 1-7, 9, 14-15, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,059,312 ("Staub"). The rejection should be withdrawn because Staub fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that "the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers." Amended independent claims 17 and 18 include a similar feature. Staub does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Staub discloses a panel 6 in which gas flows through a hole 16 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Staub does not anticipate claims 1 and 17-18 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-7, 9, and 14-15 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Staub are respectfully requested.

### Rejection based on Lachat

Claims 1-5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,791,685 ("Lachat"). The rejection should be withdrawn because Lachat fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that "the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers." Amended independent claim 17 includes a similar feature. Lachat does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Lachat discloses a panel 56a in which

gas flows through a hole 58 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Lachat does not anticipate claims 1 and 17 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-5 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Lachat are respectfully requested.

## Rejection based on Wipasuramonton

Claims 1-6, 14, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,279,944 ("Wipasuramonton"). The rejection should be withdrawn because Wipasuramonton fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that "the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers...and...at least one of the primary chamber and the secondary chamber comprises a first panel, wherein the air permeable panel has substantially the same shape as the first panel." Amended independent claim 17 includes similar features. Wipasuramonton does not disclose or suggest these features. In particular, Wipasuramonton discloses a panel 120 in which gas flows through holes 130 and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Wipasuramonton does not anticipate claims 1 and 17 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-6, 14, 15 depend from claim 1 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Wipasuramonton are respectfully requested.

## Rejection based on Abe

Claims 1-9, 13-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0145162 ("Abe"). The rejection should be withdrawn because Abe fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed invention.

For example, claim 1 (as amended) recites that "the air-permeable panel is configured so that air flows through the surfaces of the air-permeable panel that face the primary and secondary chambers." Amended independent claims 17 and 18 include a similar feature. Abe does not disclose or suggest this feature. In particular, Abe discloses a panel 54 in which gas flows through holes 54a and not through the surfaces of the panel. Thus, Abe does not anticipate claims 1, 17, and 18 and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-9, 13-15, and 19 depend from either claim 1 or 18 and are allowable therewith for at least the reasons set forth above without regard to the further patentable limitations contained therein.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection based on Abe are respectfully requested.

# Conclusion

It is believed that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check or credit card payment form being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, Applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 19-0741.

Respectfully submitted,

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# **APPENDIX**

# Websters Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English

The dictionary entries are based on the First Edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

GRAMERCY BOOKS
NEW YORK/AVENEL, NEW JERSEY

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND PERMISSIONS:

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15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8

**cel-es-tite** (sel'i stit'), n. a white to pale-blue mineral, strontium sulfate. SrSO<sub>4</sub>, occurring in tabular crystals, the principal ore of strontium. Also, celes-tine (sel'i stin,-stin'). [celst(ine) celestite (c Zölestin c L coelesti(is), var. of caelestis celestilal, c c -in-in') c-ire<sup>1</sup>]

est(is), var. of caelestis Celebrial. ÷ G-in-in<sup>2</sup>) + -ire<sup>1</sup>] Cel-eu-the-a (sel-ya thĕ-a), n. Class, Myth. an epithet of Athena, meaning "she of the road." cell-, var. of coeli-: celiac. Cel-ia (sēl/ya), n. a girl's given name, form of Cecilia. ce-ll-ac (sēl/jā ak/), adj. Anal. of, pertaining to, or located in the cavity of the abdomen. Also, coeliac. [< L coeliac(us) < Gk koiliakôs of the belly. See celi-,-ac]

colliac disease', Pathol. a chronic disturbance of nutrition in young children, characterized by marked abdominal distention, mainutrition, wasting, and the passage of large, white, frothy, and offensive stools containing large quantities of undigested fat.

celli-ba-cy(sel's ba sā: esp. Brit. sa lib's sā], n. l. state of being unmarried. 2. abstention by vow from marriage: the celibacy of priests. 3. abstention from sexual relations. [< l. celibā-dīd(tus) celibacy (caelib. s. of caelebs single, + -ālus -ATE¹) + -CY] — celi-bat-ic (sel's bat-faires, Les (Fr. lā sā lō ba ter'). See Perish in Their Pride.

cel-bate (sel/abit, -bāt/), n. 1. one who remains unmarried, esp. for religious reasons. 2. one who abstains from sexual relations. —adj. 3. unmarried. 4. observing or pertaining to sexual abstention or a religious vow not to marry. [< L caelib- (s. of caelebs) single + -ATE<sup>1</sup>]

Ce-li-na (sə lē/nə), n. a town in W Ohio. 7659 (1960). Ce-line (se lēn'), n. a girl's given name, French form of Celia.

Cé-line (sā lēn'), n. Louis-Fer-di-nand (lwē fer dē-nāw'), (Louis F. Destouches), 1894-1961, French physi-cian and novelist. celio-, var. of coelio-: celiotomy.

Ce-II-O-SCOPE (sē/lē a skōp/), n. Med. celoscope. —ce-li-oa-co-py (sē/lē os/ks pē), n. ce-II-ot-o-my (sē/lē ot/a mē), n., pl. -mies. Surg. lapa-rotomy (def. 2). [CELIO-+ -rowr]

Co-H-ot-o-my (s\(^2\)/\(\text{i\text{E}}\) of \(^2\) m\(^2\), \(^n\), \(^n\),

[CELLAR + -ET]

Cell-IAT-MAN (sel/ər mən), n., pl. -men. one who is in charge of the alcoholic-beverage supply of a hotel or restaurant. [CELLAR + MAN<sup>1</sup>]

Cell/iar sash/, a window sash of relatively small size, having two or three lights horizontally arranged.

Cell-block (sel/blok/), n. a unit of a prison consisting of a number of cells. [CELL + BLOCK]

of a number of cells. [cell + Block]
cell / division, Biol. the division of a cell in reproduction or growth.
Cel-li-ni (cha-l8/n5; It. chel-l8/n8, n. Ben-ve-nu-to (ben/va nob/t5; It. ben/va nob/t5; It. ben/va nob/t5; It. ben/va nob/t5; Cel-li-ni (cha-l8/n5; It. chel-l8/n8, n. Ben-ve-nu-to (ben/va nob/t5), Isou-71; Italian sculptor, metalsmith, and autobiographer.
Celli/ni's ha/lo, heiligen-schein. [named after Benvenuto Celli/ni's ha/lo, heiligen-schein. [named after Benvenuto Cel-list (chel/ist), n. one who plays a cello. Also, 'cel/list Also called violoncellist. [short for violoncellist.]
cell / mem/brane, Biol. the semipermeable membrane enclosing the protoplasmic material of a cell.
cel-lo (chel/ō), n.. pl. -los. the

cell. (chel/ö), n. pl. -los. the third largest member of the violin family, rested vertically on the floor between the performer's knees when being played. Also, 'cel'lo, violoncello. [short for violoncette]

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breakdown of cellulose or lichenin and yields glucose upon hydrolysis: used chiefly in bacteriology as a reagent.

[CELL(ULOSE) + -o + B1-2 + -OSE2]

cel·loi-din (sə loi/din), n. Microscopy, a concentrated form of pyroxyiln used to embed tissues for cutting and microscopic examination. [CELL(ULOSE) + -OID + -IN²]

cel·lo-phane (sel/a [ān/], n. 1. a transparent, paper-like product of viscose, impervious to moisture, germs, etc., used to wrap candy, tobacco, etc. —adj, 2. of, made of, or resembling cellophane. [formerly trademark]

cel·lu-lar (sel/ya lar), adj, pertaining to or characterized by cellules or cells, esp. minute compartments or cavities. [< NL cellulār(is), equiv. to cellula(a) live cell (L: little room; see cellule) + -āris -Arl - -cel·lu-lar-ity (sel/ya lar/i tē), n. —cel/lu-lar-ity, adv.

cel·lu-late (sel/ya lāt/), adj, n. -lated, -lating. —adj.
1. cel·lu-late (sel/ya lāt/), adj, n. -lated, -lating. —adj.
2. cel-lu-late (sel/yōil), n. a minute cell. [< L cellul(a) (see cellular). The cel·lu-lating (see cellular). The cel·lu-lating (sel/yōil), n. Pathol. inflammation of cellular tissue. [< NL, equiv. to cellula(a) (see cellular). The consisting essentially of souble guarentees and apsorbace. Consisting essentially of souble guarentees and apsorbace.

cellular tissue. [< NL, equiv. to cellul(a) (see CELLULAR) + -itis-itis]

Cel-iu-loid (sel/yaloid/), n. Trademark. a substance consisting essentially of soluble guncotton and camphor, usually highly flammable, variously used as a substitute for ivory, vulcantie, etc., and in the manufacture of motion-picture and X-ray film, fountain pens, and numerous other products.

cel-iu-lo-lyt-ic (sel/yalōilt/ik), adj. Biochem. (of bacteria or enzymes) capable of hydrolyzing cellulose. [cellulo-lyt-ic (sel/yalōi/), n. Biochem. an inert carbohydrate, the chief constituent of the cell walls of plants, wood, cotton, hemp, paper, etc. [< NL cellul(a) live cell (see cellular) + -ose2] -cel-lu-lo-i-ty (sel/yalos/) itō), n. Cel/fulose ac/etate, Chem. any of a group of actic esters of cellulose, used to make yarns, textiles, nonflammable photographic films, rubber and Celluloid substitutes, etc.

cel/fulose ni/trate, Chem. any of a group of nitric esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of lacquers and explosives. Also called nitrocellulose.

cel/fulose triac/etate, Chem. a triacctic ester of cellulose characterises.

cell'lulose triac'etate, Chem. a triacetic ester of cellulose characterized by its resistance to most solvents, used chiefly as a coating in the manufacture of textile fibers.

cel·lu-lo-sic (sel/yə lö/sik), Chem. —adj. 1. of, containing, or derived from cellulose. —n. 2. any cellulosic compound or substance. [CELLULOSE + -1c]

cel·lu·lous (sel/ys lss), adj. full or consisting of cells. [< NL cellulos(us), equiv. to cellul(a) live cell (see CEL-LULAR) + -5sus -0us]

cell/ wall', Biol. the definite boundary or wall which is usually part of the structure of a biological cell, esp. a plant cell.

ce-lom (sē/ləm), n. coelom.

Ce-lo-nav-i-ga-tion (se/lo nav/a ga/shan, sel/o-), n. See celestial navigation. [CEL(ESTIAL) + -0- + NAVI-

GATION]

Ce-10-scope (sē/la skōp/), n. Med. an instrument for examining a body cavity. Also, celloscope, coeloscope. [< Gk koilo(s) bollow or kotlo(n) a hollow +-scope]

Ce-10t-0-my (sa lot/2 mē), n., pl. -mies. Surg. herniotomy. [< Gk kelotomia, equiv. to kēle rupture + tomia -romy]

Cels. Celsius (centigrade).

Cels., Celsius (centigrade).

Cel.si.us (sel/sē s., -shē: for I also Swed. sel/sē būs/), n.

1. Anders (šn/dəṣh), 1701-44, Swedish astronomer: devised centigrade scale of temperature. 2. a walled plain in the fourth quadrant of the face of the moon: about 27 miles in diameter. —adj. 3. centigrade (def. 2).

Celt (selt), n. Archaeol, an ar of stone or metal without perforations or grooves, for hatting. [< LL \*cell(is) chisel, found only in the abl. case celle (Vuigate, Job XIX, 24)]

Celt (selt), n. archaeol an archaeol an Late European (selt) (selt), n. archaeol an archaeol an Late European (selt) (selt), n. archaeol an Archaeol an Late European (selt) (selt), n. archaeol an Late European (selt) (sel

Celt (selt, kelt), n. a member of an Indo-European people now represented chiefly by the Irish, Gaels, Welsh, and Bretons, Also, Kelt. [< L Cell(ae) (pl.); in Gk Kelto (pl.)]
Celt., Celtic. Also, Celt

Celt., Celtic. Also, Celt
Celt.ic (sel/tlk, kel/-), n. 1. a branch of the IndoEuropean family of languages including esp. Irish,
Scots Gaellc, Welsh, and Breton, which survive now in
Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, Wales, and Brittany,
—adj. 2. of the Celts or their language. Also, Keltic.
[< L Celtic(us), equiv. to Celt(ae) the Celts (see Celt) +
-icus -ic] —Cel/ti-cal-ly, ads.
Celtric cross/, a cross shaped like a Latin cross and
having a ring that intersects each segment of the shaft
and crossbar at a point equidistant from their junction.
See illus. under cross.
Celti-cism (sel/ti-siz/am, kel/-), n. 1. a Celtic custom
or usage. 2. a liking for Celtic customs. [Celtric+-ism] —Celtvi-cist, Celt/ist, n.
CeltoCelto-, a combining form of Celt or Celtic: Celtolbertan.
Celto-Ger-man-ic (sel/tō jer man/ik, kel/-), adi.

Iberian.

Cel-to-Ger-man-ic (sel/tō jər man/ik, kel/-), adj.

1. having the characteristics of both the Celtic and
Germanic peoples. 2. pertaining to or designating a
style of art developed in northern and western Europe
from about the 5th-9th centuries A.D., chiefly characterized by the use of recognizable human or animal motifs
elaborated into complex interlaced patterns. Also,
Celt/ic-German/ic.

Celt/ic-German/ic.

cel·tuce (sel/tis), n. an edible, lettucelike vegetable, Lactuca sativa asparagina, used raw in salads or cooked. [CEL(ERY + LET)TUCE].

cel·ure (sel/yər), n. an ornamented canopy, as for a bed or dais. [ME, equiv. to cel(en) (to) drape (see CEIL) + -ure]

+ -URE]

cem-ba-lo (chem/ba-lō/), n., pl. -li (-lō/), -los. Music.

l. harpsichord. 2. duicimer (def. l). [< lit (clari)cembalo < L cymbalum cymbal) —cem-ba-list, n.
ce-ment (si ment/), n. l. any of various soft, sticky
substances that dry hard or stonelike, used esp for
making things adhere. 2. any of various calcined mixtures of clay and limestone, usually combined with an
aggregate to form concrete, that are used as a building
material. 3. Petrog, the compact groundmass surrounding and binding together the fragments of clastic rocks.

m: > whence: h blend of, blended: c. corate with

4. anything that binds or unites: Time is the cement of friendship. 5. Dentistry, a hardening, adhesive, plassic substance, used in the repair of teeth for anchoring fillings or inlays, for filling, or for fastening crowns, — e.t. 6. to unite by or as by cement: to cement stones to form a wall. Time cements friendship. 7. to coat or cover with cement: to cement a floor.—n.t. 8. to become cemented; join together or unite; cohere. [< L cement (sing. of camenta unprocessed cuttings from the quarry, i.e., rough stone and chips), var. of \*caedimentum\*, equiv. to caedic (s. of caedere to cut) + -mentum -ment; r. ME cyment < OF ciment]—cement/ers, n.—ce-ment/less, adj.

ce-men-ta-tion (sē/mən tā/shən, -men-, sem/ən-), n.
1. act, process, or result of cementing. 2. Metall. the heating of two substances in contact in order to effect some change in one of them, esp., the formation of steel by heating iron in powdered charcoal. [cement + -ation]

-ATION]

ce-ment-ite (si men/tit), n. Metall. a carbide, FeaC, found as a constituent of steel and cast iron, sometimes having part of its iron replaced by other metals, as manganese. [cement-rticl]

ce-ment-itious (sē/mentish/os), adj. having the properties of a cement. [cement-l-rtious]

cement/ steel/, Metall. steel produced by the cementation of wrought iron or mild steel. Also called converted steel.

mentation of wrought iron or mild steel. Also called converted steel.

ce-men-tum (si men/təm), n. Dentistry, the bonelike tissue which forms the outer surface of the root of the tooth. See diag, under tooth. [< L, var. of caementum rough stone; see cement]

cem-e-te-ri-al (sem/ter/e), n., pl.-ter-ies. an area set apart for or containing graves or tombs, esp. one which is not a churchyard; burlal ground; graveyard. [< LL coemētēri(um) < Gk koimētērion a sleeping place, equiv. to koimē- (var. s. of koimān to put to sleep) + -tērion suffix of locality]

cen-a-cle (sen/a kal), n. the room where the Last Supper took place. [< F cēnacle < LL cēnacul(um), dim. of L tēna dinner, meal]

Ce-nae-an (sa nē/an), n. Class. Myth. Zeus: so called because of a temple in his honor on Cenaeum.

Ce-nae-um (si nē/am), n. (in ancient geography) a NW promontory of Euboea.

Cen-chri-as (senē kri/as), n. Class. Myth. a son of Poseidon and Pirene mistakenly killed by Artemis.

Cen-ci (chen/chè), n. Be-a-tri-ce (be/ā trē/che), 1577-1599, Italian parricide whose life is the subject of various novels and poems.

Cen-ci, The (chen/chē), a verse tragedy (1819) by Shelley.

cene, var. of ceno-l as final element of a compound word: pleistocene.

-cene, var. of ceno-1 as final element of a compound word: pleistocene.

word: pleistocene.

Ce-nes-the-sia (s8/nis thĕ/zha, -zhē a, -zaē a, sen/is-), n. Psychol. coenesthesia. Also, ce-nes-the-sia (s8/nis thĕ/sis, sen/is-), n. Mont, a mountain pass between SE france and Italy, in the Alps. 6834 ft. high.

Ce-no-i, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "new," "recent," used in the formation of compound words: cenogenesis. [comb. form repr. Gk kainôs]

Ceno-i, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "common," used in the formation of compound words: cenogenesis. [comb. form of compound words: cenobite. Also, coeno-. [< Gk koino-, comb. form of koinôs]

cenobite. Also, coeno. [< Gk koino., comb. form of koinós]

ce-no-bite (sē/na bit/, sen/a-), n. one of a religious order living in a convent or community. Also, coenobite. [< LL coenobit(a), equiv. to coenob- (< Gk koinôbios (adi), conventual, living together, equiv. to koino- ceno-i-bit- bit/lik, sen/a-), ce no-bit/lical, ce-no-bit-ic (sē/na-bit/lik, sen/a-), ce no-bit/lical, ce-no-bit-ism (si-nō/bē an), adj.—ce'no-bit/lical; ce-no-bit-ism (sē/na-bit/lical), edv.—ce-no-bit-ism (sē/na-bit/lical), sen/a-), n. Biol. development of an individual which does not repeat the opment of an individual which does not repeat the phylogeny of its race, stock, or group topposed to palingenesis). Also, caenogenesis, kenogenesis. [ceno-i-poenetic (sē/na-ja-net/lk, sen/a-), adj.—ce'no-ge-net'i-cal-ly, adv.

ceno-taph (sen/a-taf/, -tāf/), n. a sepulchral monument erected in memory of a deceased person whose body is buried elsewhere. [< L cenotaph(ium) < Gk kenotaphion, equiv. to keno(s) empty + taphion (laph(os) tomb + ton dim. suffix) — cen-o-taph-ic (sen'a-taf/k); adj.

ad).

Ce.no-zo-ic (sē/nə zō/ik, sen/a-), or pertaining to the present era, by years ago and characterized by the appearance of mammals. See table under era. —n. 2. the Cenozoic era or group of systems. Also, Cainozoic. [CENO-1 + zo(Ö)- + -ic]



Cainozoic. (CENO-1 + 20(0)- +
-1c]

Cense (sens), v.l., censed, censing. to burn incense near or in front of; perfume with incense.

[aph. var. of incense!]

Censer (sen/syr), n. a container in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < ML incensar(ium). See incenser < mL incensar (ium). See incenser < mL incensar (ium). See incenser < mc in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in which incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in which incenses is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in which incenses is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of ensenser < mc in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of in the incense is burned. [ME < AF, aph. var. of in the inc

cellobi-ose (sel/ō bi/ōs), n. Bi- Cello aggregate to form concrete, that are used as a building cohem, a white, crystalline, water-soluble disaccharide, C12H22O11, that is obtained by the compact from the fragments of clastic rocks.

Concrete that are used as a building to conscience the conscience to conscience to conscience the conscience to conscience the conscience to conscience to conscience to conscience to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the conscience that are used as a building to conscience the co

com-paction (kam pak/shan, kom-), n. 1, the act of compacting or the state of being compacted. 2. Geol, the by consolidation of sediments resulting from the weight of Also overlying deposits. [< L compaction (s. of compaction) a joining, frame, equiv. to compact(us) compact + -ion hou hou

oning, frame, equiv. to compact(us) compact + -ton-ton compact (kôn pa nyē'), n., pl. -gnies (-nyē'). Compact (kôn pan'dar), n. Electronics. (in a communications path) a combination of a compressor at one point and an expander at another, the compressor reducing the volume of a signal and the expander restoring it. [com(phess + Ex)pand + -ER'] com-pañe-ro (kom/pan yār'ō; Sp. kôm'pā nye'kō), n. pl. -pañe-ros (-pan yār'ō; Sp. kôm'pā nye'kō), n. pl. -pañe-ros (-pan yār'ō; Sp. -pā nye'kō). Southwestern U.S. companion, [riend. [< Sp. equiv. to compañ(a) company + -ero -ER'] [com-pañia (kôm'pā nyē'ā), n., pl. -ñi.as (-nyē'ās). Spanish. company. (kom pan'yan), n. l. a person who is frequently in the company of, associates with, or accompanies another or others: my son and his two companions. 2. a person employed to accompany assist. and live with another in the capacity of a helpful friend. 3. a mate or match for something: White wine is the usual companion of fish. 4. a handbook or guide: a bird-watcher's companion. 5. a member of the lowest rank in an order of knighthood or of a grade in an order. 6. Also called companion star, comes. Astron. the fainter of the two stars that constitute a double star. Cf. primary (def. 17b). 7. Obs. a fellow. —pt. 8. to be a companion to; accompany. [< LL compāniōn - (s. of compāniō) mess-mate, equiv. to com-com- + pān(is) or head + iōn- - lon; r. Mê compañnoun < Af. equiv. to OF compaignon] —com-pan'ion-less, adj. —Syn. 1. comrade, partner, mate. See acquaintance. 2. nurse, governess.

Com-pan-lon-2 (kom pan'yan), n. Naut. 1. a covering or hood over the top of a good companion, pleasant to be with; congenial. [com-pan'ion-able ness, n. —com-pan'ion-able-ness, n. —com-pan'ion-able-ness, n. —com-pan'ion-able-ness, n. —com-pan'ion-able companions. 2. tastefully harmonious. [com-pan'ion-able diversions of more martiting the divorce of a childless couple by mutual companions.

com-pan-ion-ate (sam pan-ya no), and pan-ion-ate (sam pan-ya no), are companions. 2. tastefully harmonious. [com-panion] + -are | compan'ionate mar'riage, a form of marriage permitting the divorce of a childless couple by mutual consent, leaving neither spouse legally responsible for the financial welfare of the other. Cf. trial mar-

compan/ion cell/, Bot. any of a number of cells adjacent to a sieve tube, said to assist it in its functions. compan/ion lad/der, Naut. an inboard ladder or stair, as in a companionway. compan/ion piece/, a literary or musical work that has a close relationship to another work by the same author or composer.

companions ship (kam pan/yan ship/), n. 1. association as companions; fellowship. 2. Print. a group of compositors working under a foreman. [companion] + -8HIP]

+-ship]
compan/ion star/, Astron. companion¹ (def. 6).
com-pan-ion-way (kem pan/yen wā/), n. Naut. 1. a
stair or ladder within the hull of a vessel. 2. the
space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANION2
+ WAY]

stair or ladder within the hull of a vessel. 2. the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by this stair or ladder. [COMPANNOW] the space occupied by the company of company of the space occupied by the c

Com/pany of Je/sus, former name of the Society

by a hutacturer for the convenience of his employees. Also called industrial store.

com/pany town/, a town whose inhabitants are mainly dependent on one company for employment, housing, supplies, etc.

joining, frame, equiv. to compact(us) COMPACT! + -ion-ion]

compargnie (kôn pa nyē'), n., pl. -gnies (-nyē').

French. company.

com-pand-er (kem pan'dər), n. Electronics. (in a communications path) a combination of a compressor at one point and an expander at another, the compressor reducing the volume of a signal and the expander restoring it. [com(press + ex)Pand + -erl]

com-pane-ro (kom'pan yār'ō; Sp. kôm'pā nye'nô).

n. pl. -pa-ñe-ro (-pan yār'ōz; Sp. -pā nye'nô).

Southwestern U.S. companion; friend. [< Sp. equiv. to compañia (kôm'pā nyē'ā). n., pl. -ñi-as (-nyē'ās).

Syanish company.

com-panion (kôm pany'sā), n., pl. -ñi-as (-nyē'ās).

Syanish company.

com-panion (kôm pany'yā), n. 1. a person who is frequently in the company of, associates with, or accompanies another or others: my son and his two companions.

2. a person employed to accompany, assist, and live with another in the capacity of a helpful friend.

3. a mate or match for something: While wine is the allowed a comparative (kom par'a tiv), adj. 1. of or pertain
mainly dependent on one company for employment, housing, supplies, etc.

com/pany un'ion,

U.S. 1. a labor union whose comparative.

comparative.

comparative.

comparative.

comparative.

comparative.

comparative.

comparative and british empires to be comparable.

the Roman and British empires to be comparable.

2. worthy of comparison: shops comparable to those on.

2. worthy of comparation existing else to alford comparison: We are no comparable.

2. worthy of comparative.

2. worthy of comparative

comparatiste < L comparāt(us) (ptp. of comparāre to compara. tive (kom par'a tiv), adj. 1. of or pertaining to comparison. 2. proceeding by, founded on, or using comparison as a method of study; comparative anatomy; comparative literature. 3. estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative: a comparative newcomer in politics; to live in comparative luxury. 4. Gram. being, noting, or pertaining to the intermediate degree of the comparative forms of adjectives, as better and more beautiful, the comparative forms of good and beautiful, and of adverbs, as nearer and more carefully. Cl. positive (def. 3).—n. Gram. 5. the comparative forms of near and carefully. Cl. positive (def. 20), superlative (def. 3).—n. Gram. 5. the comparative degree. 6. a form in the comparative. (< L comparātiv(us), equiv. to comparātive) (ptp. of comparāre; see compara, -atel·) + -tous -tve] —com-par'a-tive-ley, adv.—com-par'a-tive-ness, n. compar'ative gov'ernment, the systematic study and comparison of the various forms of government/ative linguis/tics, the study of the cor-

compar/ative linguis/tics, the study of the cor-

compar/ative linguis/tics, the study of the cor-respondences between languages that have a common origin.—compar/ative lin/guist.
compar/ative lit/erature, the study of the lit-eratures of two or more national groups differing in cultural background and, usually, in language, concen-trating on their relationships to and influences upon each other.

compar/ative meth/od, Historical Ling. a body of procedures and criteria used by linguists to determine whether and how two or more languages are related and to reconstruct forms of their hypothetical parent landary.

compar/ative musicol/ogy, ethnomusicology. compar/ative philology. See comparative linguistics.

guistics.

compar'ative reli'gion, a field of study seeking to derive general principles from a comparison and classification of the growth and influence of various religions. compar'ative state/ment, a financial statement with figures arranged in two more parallel columns, each column representing a fiscal year or other period, used to facilitate comparison of performance between periods.

periods.

com-pa-ra-tor (kom/pa-rā/tar), n. 1. any of various instruments for making comparisons, as of lengths or distances, tints of colors, etc. 2. Electronics, a circuit for comparing two signals, as readings of duplicate information stored in a digital computer, and for giving an indication of agreement or disagreement between them.

[< LL comparâtor a comparer. See compare, -ATE, -OR²]

prisms to form ... different objects.

store hir visit competing stores in order to gather informatio, egarding styles, quality, prices, etc., of merchandise offered by competitors. —compar/ison compar

merchandise offered by compensus.

shop'ping.

compar'ison test', Math. the theorem that a given infinite series converges if the absolute value of each infinite series converges is less than or equal to the corresponding term in a known convergent series.

com-par-sa (kom pär/sa), n. a song and folk dance of Cuba. [< AmerSp. Sp: masquerade, group of theatrical supernumeraries < It: supernumerary (fem.), appearance, n. use of fem. of comparso, ptp. of comparie < L comparer become visible. See com. Appearal

com-part (kom pärt'), v.t. 1, to separate or mark out

CL comparere become visible. See COM-. APPEAR COM-part (kam pārt/), s.l. 1. to separate or mark out in parts; subdivide. 2. to distribute and give proportional relationships to the parts of (an architectural design). [< LL compart(ere) (to) divide up. See COM-. PART]

design). [< LL compart(ēre) (to) divide up. See COM-PART]
com-par-ti-men-to (kôm pär/tē men/tô), n., pl. -ti
(-tē). Italian. any of the 18 administrative districts
into which Italy is divided.
com-part-ment (kəm pärt/mənt), n. 1. a part or
space marked or partitioned off. 2. a separate room,
section, etc.: a sleeping compartment on a Irain; a wateriipht compartment in a ship. 3. U.S. railroads. a private
bedroom with toilet facilities. 4. a separate aspect,
iipht compartment in a ship. 3. U.S. railroads. a private
bedroom with toilet facilities. 4. a separate aspect,
iipht compartment on a rain; a wateriipht compartment on a train; a wateriipht compartment of the luman mind.
5. Archit. a distinct major division of a design. 6. Heraldry, a decorative base, as a grassy mound, on which
the supporters of an escutcheon stand or rest. —v.f. 7. to
divide into compartment [< MF compartiment < It
compartment(o). See compart. —NENT)
—Syn. 1. division, section. 2. cabin. 3 roomette. See
apartment.
com-part-men-tal (kəm pärt men/təl, kom/pärt-),
adj. divided into compartments: a compartmental office;
a compartmental-ige (kəm pärt men/təliz/, kom/pärt-)
com-part-men-tal-ize (kəm pärt men/təliz/, kom/pärt-)

"St. 1. ziczi alizing. to divide into categories or

—com.part.men/tal.ly, adv.

com.part.men.tal.lze (kom pärt men/taliz/, kom/pärt.h. sl., -ized, -iz-ing, to divide into categories or compartments. [compartments.tal.lze/tion, n.
com.part.men.ta.tion (kom pärt/man tā/shan), n.
Naul. subdivision of a hull into spaces enclosed by watertight bulkheads and sometimes by watertight decks.
[compartment + -ATION]

Naul. Subdivision of a hull into spaces enclosed by watertight bulkheads and sometimes by watertight decks.

[COMPARTMENT + ATION]

COMPASS (kum'pas), n. 1. an instrument for determining directions, as by means of a freely rotating magnetized needle that indicates magnetic north. 2. the enclosing line or limits of any area; perimeter: You can find anything you want downwn within the compass of ten square blocks. 3. space within limits; area; extent; range; scope: the narrow compass of the strait; the broad compass of the novel. 4. also called range, the total range of tones of a vice or of a musical instrument. 5. due or proper limits; moderate bounds: Her actions stayed within the compass of propriety. 6. a passing round; circuit: the compass of a year. 7. Often, compasses. an instrument for drawing or describing circles, measuring distances, etc., consisting generally of two movable, rigid legs hinged to each other at one end (usually used with pair of): to spread the legs of a compass and draw larger circle. 8. (cap.) Astron.

a. Also called Martiner's Compass, the constellation Pyxis. b. Compassees, the constellation Circinus. 9. Obs. a circle.—adj. 10. carved; forming a curve or arc: a compass his property on foot. 12. to extend or stretch around; make the circuit of: It would take a week to compass his property. 13. to attain or achieve; accomplish, obtain. 14. to contrive; plot; scheme: to compass a foother out plan. 15. to make curved or circuiar. IME deriv. of compass he extent of the disaster. [ME deriv. of compass he extent of the disaster. [ME deriv. of compass. PACE!) whence OF compass. 15. to make curved or circuiar. His mind could not compass the extent of the disaster. [ME deriv. of compasse.] Compasses to make curved or circuiar file compass became to a compass the care of the disaster. [ME deriv. of compass.] Compass with the mind: His mind could not compass the extent of the disaster. [ME deriv. of compass.] Compasses to compass to compass.]

(Compass bowlf, a disaster of the disaster. (Compa

in which the compass card is mounted.

com/pass card/, Navig. a circular card with magnets attached to its underside, the face divided on its rim into points of the compass, degrees clockwise from north, or both, and floating or suspended from a pivot within the bowl of a compass course/, Naut. a



Compass card

a compass so as to rotate freely.

com/pass course/, Naut. a course whose bearing is relative to the meridian as given by the navigator's compass, no compensation being made for variation or deviation. Cf. true course, magnetic course.

com/pass devia/tion, deviation (def. 4).

com/pass devia/tion, deviation (def. 4).

com/pass devia/tion card/, a card, sheet, or the like, with two compass roses printed on it concentrically, for recording, on a given voyage of a given vessel, the amount of deviation for which the navigator must compensate in using the ship's compass to steer a magnetic course.

pensate in using one snip's compass to steer a magnetic course.

Com-pas-sion (kəm pash'ən), n. 1. a feeling of deep sympathy and sorrow for another who is stricken by suffering or misfortune, accompanied by a strong desire to alleviate the pain or remove its cause. —p.l. 2. Archick. to compassionate. [ME < LL compassion-(s. of compassion). See Com-passion!—com-pas'sion-less, adj.
—Syn. 1. commiseration, mercy, tenderness, heart, clemency. —Ant. 1. mercilessness, indifference.

Com-pas-sion-ate (adj. ksni pash'a nit; p. ksni pash'a nāt'), adj. p., -at-ed., -at-ing. —adj. 1. having or showing compassion: a compassionate person; a compassionate letter. 2. Obs. pitiable. —p.l. 3. to have compassionate-ly, adp. —com-pas'sion-ate-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. pitying, sympathetic, tender.

Orge: Chief: sing; shoe; thin, that; 2h as in measure.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION REY: act, able, dare, art; ebb. Equal; If, Ice; hot, over, order, oil, book, ouze, out; up. Orge; thief; sing; shoe; thin, that; the sin measure as a sin alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; as in button (but/2n), fire (figr), cradle (krad/2n). See the full key inside the front cover.